British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS

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(No. 1288.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—As the papal aggression bill is now admitted to have been the real stumbling-block, and the efficient cause of the late ministerial crisis, some may wish to know "the head and front of its offending." Abortive as it has proved, we deem it superfluous to reproduce all the technical garniture, "words that obscure knowledge" to the uninitiated, and therefore content ourselves with the following compendious analysis from the London "Times."—

"At length the public has become acquainted with the Ministerial measure on the subject of the Papal brief. It is entitled a bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom. It consists of four sections, and occupies about half one of our columns. The first section recites the 24th section of the Emancipation Act, by which it was enacted that persons other than those authorised by law assuming the title of any archbishopric or bishopric in England or Ireland should forfeit one hundred pounds. It then recites that it may be doubted whether this extends to the assumption of a title from any place in England or Ireland, not being the see of any bishop or archbishop recognised by law; *but the attempt to establish, under colour of such authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, is illegal and void,* and the assumption of ecclesiastical titles in respect thereof is inconsistent with the rights intended to be protected by the Emancipation Act; and that it is expedient to prevent the assumption of such titles. It is then enacted, but not declared, that any person assuming such titles shall forfeit one hundred pounds for each offence, to be recovered by the Attorney-General. The second section makes void all deeds executed under such prohibited titles. The third section enacts, that where any property is given for the endowment of any archbishopric, bishopric, or deanery, designated as of any place in the United Kingdom except those of the Established Church, or referring to the maintenance of any such prohibited sees, or vested in any person by a prohibited title, or in any chapter or subordinate of such sees, or in any person described in reference to such person, it shall without office found vest in Her Majesty, to be disposed of under the sign manual. The fourth section requires all persons liable to penalties under the act to answer notwithstanding such liability."

In the amended measure sweeping modifications are contemplated, in deference to the views of Lord Aberdeen's party in Parliament, and the general feeling of non-conformist protestants; who, while they respect the prerogatives of the Crown much, venerate the general principles of religious toleration still more. As Lord John Russel insists on a decided precedence for this bill, we are not likely to be kept long in suspense. We can already foresee that it will form a striking contrast with his Lordship's letter to the Bishop of Durham.

Up to our latest dates, the 10th of March, it may be said that the public business of the Session had made no progress. Besides local measures, and matters of routine, such as the budget, the voting of special grants for the public service, &c., there are several important matters at abeyance, as the colonial policy, the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, reform of Chancery, and public education; all complicate and engrossing questions, that are not likely to be furthered by the bustle and distraction of the Grand Industrial Exhibition.

On the other hand, after the late trial of party strength, and its unmistakable revelations, it is probable there may be less than the usual amount of mere factious opposition; which will greatly facilitate the despatch of business. There can be no doubt that the Whig Administration has gained vastly in strength and stability, from the ordeal to which it has been submitted; and the likelihood is, that the grand experiments of free trade and unfettered competition, in which the world at large is so deeply interested, will now be allowed a fair and decisive trial.

In the actual state of Europe, and the endless complications in France, Germany, and Italy, there is no prospect of a lack of employment in the diplomatic department. Besides the interminable questions with Brazil, Lord Palmerston has several knotty points to adjust with the Cabinet of Washington, of which the true interpretation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, as regards the Government of Nicaragua and his Mosquitian Majesty, is not the least important. In the mean time the light-house dues, levied on foreign vessels frequenting the British seas, afford materials for a rather tart discussion between Mr. Lawrence and the Danish Envoy. As no such charges are exacted on the coasts of the United States, the plea of reciprocity, as urged by Mr. Lawrence, cannot easily be resisted.

FRANCE.—The policy of the republicans in France towards its legitimate offspring, the firstborn of its own body, the Roman Republic, has been and is likely to remain for some time a state enigma. The alleged jealousy of Austrian preponderance in Italy, might have been counteracted as effectually, if not more effectually, by supporting the young Republic than by restoring the temporal domination of His Holiness. Perhaps the difficulty might be more satisfactorily solved by referring to the anomalous position of parties in France. Republican in name, we have seen throughout its short career, as we see at the present day, the undisguised preponderance of monarchical principles and professions. Coerced in the election of its policy, or deprived of the means of carrying it into effect, a Government ceases to be morally responsible, and the contradictions and anomalies that occur are fairly chargeable on those who exercise an irresponsible power. Be that as it may, the following discussion is interesting, as showing the spirit and temper of the times on this vexatious quest on.

"THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF ROME.

At the Elysée d'orsay, General Oudinot; Vice-President, took the chair.

The discussion then opened on a credit of 3,218,000f. for the maintenance, in the year coming, of the division of occupation in the Roman States.

M. Emmanuel Arago said, that he considered it his duty, every time such credits were called for, to protest against an impious occupation, and to demand from Ministers why the French soldiers would cease to be the supporters of a Government imposed on the Roman population, and of a clerical Government, the most cruel and intolerable of all. It was proper to let the Italian population know that the French people had representatives in the Assembly who sympathized for their sufferings and oppression, and who would be happy, the electors aiding, to lend for their independence. He should not advert to past events, but confine himself to asking Ministers to state when they anticipated that an order to return would be sent to the French division. M. Arago then contended that the *motu proprio* of Pius IX., so much lauded by M. Thiers, had not produced the consequences he had promised. The Assembly he was certain, was not aware of the acts now protected in Rome by the French bayonets. [Laughter.] The Roman population was now obliged to regret the Government of Pope Gregory XVI., of sinister memory. Terror reigned at Rome. [Laughter.] The odious tribunals of the Consulte, the Vicariate, and the Inquisition were more terrible than ever. (Redoubled laughter.) These tribunals recently condemned to 30, and even 30 years at the galleys unfortunate young men, whose sole offence had been the burning of Bengal lights representing the Italian colours. These criminals he maintained proceeded with the utmost secrecy; no guarantee was afforded the accused; he was never confronted with his accusers, and was only acquainted with his fate after his condemnation. If the French had acquired influence by the occupation, there would be some compensation, but that influence was completely at an end. France could not have the pretension to check Austria from entering the Roman States. It was from Vienna the Cardinals received their instructions. The Aulic Cabinet and the Court of Naples, which tortured every man in whose breast beat a generous and patriotic heart, were the real directors of the clerical policy. ["Speak to us of Mazzini and Blanqui," cried a voice on the Right. Laughter.] The French were not Spaniards, and could not withhold indignation view the abominable deeds perpetrated before their eyes, which did not seem possible to express. For the sake of liberty, he would rather see the Austrians at Rome than the French. (Murmurs on the Right.) He trusted, however, that in 1852 the period for dismissing would again breathe in Europe, and that the French army would be the first to welcome the emancipation of Italy.

M. Bremier, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said the information M. Arago had elaborated relative to the state of Rome did not agree with the reports received by Government. So little terror reigned in Rome, that justice had in every case the Pope had brought about some of the liberal promises he made, and it was unfair to say that the finances and administration were in a worse condition than under Gregory XVI. Hitherto none but odious measures had been referred to denied and executed. Political condemnations had been comparatively few. In a time of revolution it was impossible that reforms could be regularly effected; but France had used her influence to assist the Holy Father in his patriotic undertaking. He had already instituted the elective system, withdrawn all the paper money issued by the revolutionary Government, and was proceeding to the re-organisation of its army, when the superior officer, a Frenchman, charged with the mission fell ill and died. As to the evacuation of the Roman States, he regretted his inability to satisfy M. Arago, and referred him to the report of the Committee on the bill.

M. Mathieu de la Drome said, that France fortunately knew that restorations did not last for ever. ["Not Royalist either," cried a member of the Right. Laughter.] If the Pope had returned to Rome amidst the acclamations of a loving people, as the *Moniteur* itself had affirmed; if Pius IX. was the most beloved and venerated Sovereign in Europe, what necessity was there for the presence of a French army? The sight of foreign bayonets should affect the paternal heart of the Pope. The boasted influence of France at Rome did not exist. There was a party, he knew, favourable to France. It consisted of nonentities and beggars, who would sell their God, their country, and their liberty for a crown. That party did not job on the Bourse but in the Antechambers; it speculated on *sinecures*, it preached humility, and lived in palaces and aspired to universal domination. The question, at issue, however, was not now at Rome; it was at Vienna, or rather at Dresden. Austria had chastised Italy with the sword of France, as she had chastised Hungary by the sword of Russia. Austria was now powerful, thanks to France and the Czar. The northern Powers disdained Switzerland and Piedmont, but were determined to war against the Revolution, and the Revolution was France. He hoped that the Holy Alliance would not find an ally in the new English Cabinet. The majority of the Assembly consisted of former Liberals, whom Nicholas detested as cordially as he did the Socialists. There were among them Sirets of France, who during 18 years had declared that the Polish nationality should not perish, and signalized Nicholas as the executioner of Poland—the Barbarian. In conclusion he stated that France could make a better use of her money, and that he would not vote upon it.

General Oudinot said that he would set words of order, peace, and moderation against the ardent appeal of M. Mathieu de la Drome. The latter had asserted that in his first proclamation to the Romans, General Oudinot had told them that he was not come to bring war on the country. He did not disdain an enemy, and was ready to admit that he had found in the defenders of Rome opponents worthy of a better cause, at the same time he should observe that the army was not prepared for a siege, and that it was obliged to spare the inhabitants and the monuments. The Romans, he maintained, had testified their gratitude to him. The day a *Te Deum* was celebrated in St. Peter's for the triumph of the French arms, 50,000 Romans assembled on the square, and saluted the French flag with enthusiasm. He was himself carried in triumph. These homages were not, he knew addressed to him but to France. In conclusion General Oudinot declared that the French had effectually protected the Roman people, or the reaction; that not a single individual had been arrested except for his political opinions; that he had forbidden the Austrians and Spaniards to approach the city; and that the French army had deserved well of France and Italy.

The President then read the first article, by which it was proposed, to open in the Ministry of War an extraordinary credit of 3,218,000f. for the division of occupation in Italy.

Colonel Charras entered into long calculations to prove that the sums which had been voted were now upwards of 60,000,000f. He then indulged in political considerations, and regretted that the French army should be employed in crushing the Roman Republic free from crime ["and the murder of Rossi," cried a voice on the Left.] M. Charras replied that he did not justify that murder; that Pius VI. was not accountable for the murder of a French ambassador, and that it was not the French Revolution for that of Foulon and other victims. Why had not General Oudinot consulted the wish of the Roman population before he restored to the Pope to this throne? Then would he have respected its liberty and independence. Why had not then as the Allied Powers had treated the French people in 1814, when some individuals, unworthy the French name paraded the ba. cards, crying "*Vive Alexandre! Vivent les Cosaques!*" [Loud murmurs on the Left.]

General Oudinot observed that when the Allied Powers entered Paris there was not a single French soldier, nor a single armed National Guard, in the capital. In Rome, the troops were not disarmed, and they voluntarily submitted.

Colonel Charras again maintained that the wish of France had not been consulted in 1814, and was proceeding to enumerate the murders committed at that period by the partisans of the Restoration, when he was violently apostrophised by M. Leo de Lebrède, who was called to order by the President. M. Charras contended that, had the Romans been consulted, they would never have accepted so abominable and execrable a government as the Papal. [Loud murmurs on the Right. Applause on the Left.]

Here the President interrupted M. Charras, saying he should not permit him thus to stigmatize a Government recognised by France.

M. Charras said that M. de Montalembert had called the Emperor Nicholas a crowned monster without being rebuked by the President of the Chamber of Peers. He (M. Charras) had merely alluded to the Pontifical Government, and not to the Pope.

M. Passy, the reporter, justified both the grant and the prolonged occupation of the Papal States by a French force. He knew that the Pope had failed to paid no attention to religious interests. But France, a Catholic Power, was bound to see that the interests of Catholicity required that its august chief should be placed in a condition of personal independence, to enable him to accomplish his holy mission. France would not allow the combined armies of Austria, Spain, and Naples to bring back the Pope to his capital, and by so doing she had checked the invasion of Austrian influence. France must not evacuate Rome so long as an Austrian soldier remains in an Italian province not belonging to Austria. Fifteen days after the evacuation of Rome by the French troops they would be replaced by the Austrians.

(Times, March 3d.)

The article from the "Patrie," of the 18th February, to which we alluded in our last, and which merits a careful perusal, is the following:—

"The resolution taken by the Government with respect to the intended enlistment for Montevideo, has had an immediate effect. The Montevidean Legation announces to-day, that in view of the attitude taken by the French Cabinet, it abandons all intention of enlistment.

To explain the conduct of the Government on this occasion, it is sufficient to call to mind, that we have a negotiation pending in the Plate, and that a treaty *ad referendum* has intervened, signed by our Admiral, M. Le Predour with Rosas and Oribe. Till it be definitively ratified or rejected by the Assembly, that treaty is binding on us, and we could not authorise an armed expedition for Montevideo, without violating the *statu quo*, which that treaty guarantees to the contracting parties. Had the men who were enrolled in Paris been embarked for Montevideo, it would have been the right, we will even say the duty of Admiral Le Predour, to prevent that expedition of volunteers from being disembarked in the besieged city.

In whatever state of the cause, the Government has done well in preventing such an expedition. If we were to have peace, that is to say, if the treaty of Admiral Le Predour is ratified, the departure of these new volunteers would only have been another difficulty, that we would have created for ourselves in the Plate. If we are to make war, the maintenance of these volunteers would cost us more, and produce less than the support of a regular expedition. Besides we are of opinion, that if war must be made, France should make it ostensibly under her own flag.

It is not only in Paris that enlistments have been attempted for Montevideo: the Italian periodicals likewise announce to us, that Señor Eliauri, the Oriental Delegate at the Court of Turin, has gone to Genoa, to renew an attempt at enlistment, which had been frustrated last year from the want of money. It is more than probable that the Government of Turin will not authorise these enlistments, though it has not, as we have, a negotiation pending in the Plate. But there are twenty five thousand Sardinians settled in Montevideo alone; they are a laborious and economical people, whose interests the Government of Turin will not choose to sacrifice, to the wish of causing the notorious Garibaldi to display at the close, who awaits in the Havannah the new soldiers attempted to be recruited.

Brazil on her part is recruiting in Germany, among the soldiers discharged from the armies of the Duchies. No one is ignorant, that the Representatives of Montevideo have had an accort with Brazil. The recruiting agents of Brazil have received orders to understand in Paris with the Delegate of Montevideo, General Pacheco Obes. At what price has Montevideo purchased that alliance with Brazil? We cannot tell.

But should the independence of the Oriental State, conquered by Brazil by the war of 1828, be the price of that new alliance, it would not be the least extravagant eventuality of all these complications, strung together in the name of the independence of the Banda Oriental.

Be that as it may, the Cabinet of Berlin appears not to have been more favourable to these projects of enlistment than the French Cabinet.—Here is the official notice we find in the Gazette of Prussia of the 5th Feb.—

Altona, 5th Feb.—the following communication has just been published respecting the enlistments for Brazil:—

"The Department of Police, anticipating the case that an attempt might be made in this city to effect military enlistments for Brazil, considers itself bound to warn the persons who might be tempted to enlist, to be on their guard against the fallacious promises, and against agents provided with authentic documents from foreign states, because those who have allowed themselves to be seduced by those agents, have almost always rushed upon their destruction, as many examples in the last years testify. The Department of Police reminds them of the existing legal dispositions, and in particular of the ordenance of the 25th June 1819, which punishes with severe penalties not only the enlisters, but the enlisted!"

The parliamentary crisis through which we have just passed, has hitherto postponed the discussion of the treaty signed by Admiral Le Predour, which we mentioned above. That treaty has been in the hands of the Government for more than two months. The postponement of the discussion may have caused parties interested to believe, that the Government would not accept the responsibility of that treaty; and it is what explains those projects of enlistments on the one hand, and those multiplied petitions on the other, that are signed in all

our sea-ports, and in our industrial cities, imploring that an end be put to that political uncertainty, that weighs upon our relations in the Plate.

This question of the Plate is doubtless one of the most important for France. The amount of our interests involved in it is considerable. We have nearly forty thousand countrymen settled upon the banks of the Plate, and our commercial transactions there amount to upwards of fifty millions annually. No nation, either in Europe or in America, is so much interesting as we are, in seeing all these complications ended, that retard or prevent the pacification of those countries, so hospitable to our emigrants. Properly understood, the Plate is as important as Algiers to France, less its burdens. Accordingly the destiny of those countries interest us as much as the destiny of our most cherished colony.

That we may not cite more than one example, we will say that the Department of the Lower Pyrenees, supplies more than eleven hundred emigrants annually for the Plate. At a league's distance from Buenos Ayres, there is a place called "Barracas," of which the Basques and the Bearnese have within five years back formed a city of 10,000 souls. These colonists have already in the market of Buenos Ayres more than 8 millions of savings.

On the departure of the bearer of the Le Predour Convention, seven thousand of our residents in Buenos Ayres have covered with their signature a petition drawn up in favor of peace. That petition, deposited on the table of the Assembly by M. de Lamartine, has been followed by many others signed in France, by all the merchants connected with the Plate.

This is sufficient to know how profoundly that question of the Plate affects the interests of France. If the movement of affairs which had taken a sympathetic turn with Buenos Ayres in 1850, has been depressed for two months back, that decadence can only be ascribed to the uncertainty in which the parties interested have been left as to the issue of the pending negotiations.

It is necessary therefore to finish in one way or other. If the Assembly, when called upon by the Government, shall vote for war peace, let it at least declare war, but an expeditious war, and above all a decisive one, that cannot ruin for the future the interests it now pretends to protect. Any thing is better than that deplorable indecision, in which our policy in the Plate has lagged for the last ten years. Let us no longer be accused of being towards South America like the Gardener's dog, that neither chooses to do, nor suffers to be done.

("La Patrie," 18th Feb., 1851.)

UNITED STATES.—We have dates from New York, to the 14th March. An allusion is made to the adjournment of the Senate *Sine die*. Contrary to general expectation; no alteration has taken place in the tariff, as fixed by the law of 1846; the practical operation of which, however, has been somewhat modified in favor of importers by a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. Its effect on individual transactions will hardly be perceptible, whilst its general effect on the public revenue at the end of the year is calculated to amount to a considerable sum.

Among recent appointments by the President, we find that of "John S. Pendleton of Virginia, to be Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the Argentine Republic." In common with his many friends and admirers we regret to learn this; as it implies the recall of the Honorable William A. Harris, their present worthy and respected Representative.

The late political excitement has greatly subsided; though minor collisions are every now and then produced by the practical operation of the fugitive-Slave law. Of the ensuing Presidential election we see nothing; the public attention at the dates referred to, being subdivided between the Grand Industrial Exhibition, and the ministerial crisis in Great Britain.

The news from California is of a somewhat character. In common with ourselves they have had a severe and disastrous drought. The import market greatly overstocked with most articles. It is rare to obtain more than cost cover cost and charges. Coals are as cheap as in New York. Chili flour had fallen to 12 $ per sack of 200 lbs. Brisk competition among the Steamboats; rates of passage much the same as in the States. Good demand for agricultural implements and garden seeds. Clothing, boots, shoes, at home prices and something less. Staff stagnation; circulating medium very scarce, and no confidence. The only articles reported scarce at the dates referred to, are garden seeds, Porte Rico Sugar and Carolina rice.

Jenny Lind had turned her face Northward, singing as she went along. Her 13 concerts in New Orleans realized a gross sum of 200,000 dols. She is expected in London by the month of June; where she will doubtless share largely in the golden harvest of the Grand Exhibition.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are accidentally in possession of "The South African Commercial Advertiser" of the 24th January, bringing intelligence fully a month later than what we had, *via* England, by the March Packet. All the British settlements continued in a state of painful excitement, great fears being entertained of the fidelity of their native allies; the more dangerous from the semi-civilization acquired, and their partial knowledge of the habits and appliances of European warfare. The crisis was awful; and those most competent to judge, deemed the actual and reliable resources of the colonists, as utterly inadequate to putting down the rebellion. We have proclamation upon proclamation; the entire European population under arms, and a dark, dark cloud lowering over the prospects of that important and interesting colony.

BUENOS AYRES.

In a late number we gave some extracts, as specimens of the prevailing spirit of Brazilian journalism, without any intention of returning to the subject; but the long list of periodicals named on that occasion having attracted attention, a variety of others have been politely handed us, which induces us to continue said extracts, as they are all of the same complexion and tendency; showing that the virus of disaffection to the actual *Portuguese* Cabinet, if not to the monarchical system itself, is much more deeply seated than, and generally diffused throughout the body politic of the Empire than we had before imagined.

In most cases the apprehension or prospect of a foreign war silences for a time the jarring voice of faction. "Things are differently ordered" in Brazil. Amid active preparations for an avowedly hostile expedition, the ardor of opposition becomes more decided and acrimonious; and new organs spring up in every quarter, to give vent and utterance to the national sentiment. In the tone and temper of these periodicals we have a Daguerreotype impression as it were, of the predominant feeling of the Empire; and, reasoning from cause to effect, may predict with a tolerable degree of certainty, the probable issue of a contest, where the great elements of success,—national enthusiasm and unanimity,—are not only wanting to the Government, but armed against it, as in this instance, in resolute and lowering defiance.

Of the Republican bias in Rio Grande, no doubt can be entertained. Ten years successful resistance to the combined efforts of the Empire, is a sufficient voucher on that point, and the issue of the struggle might have differed, but for the stern antagonistic of the Republics of the Plate. In Pernambuco, Bahia and other northern Provinces, we have had still more recent indications of the same tendency; the ink of Captain Pedro Ivo's sentence has scarcely yet had time to dry. Were further proofs still required, we might refer to the series of extracts in question; all from periodicals of a recent date, and embracing almost every section of the Empire.

In such circumstances would it be at all strange, that overtures were made to General Rosas by the oppressed Republicans of the Empire, or would he now be justified in rejecting their advances, against a perfidious and implacable enemy? The Imperialists of Brazil have thrown down the gauntlet to the South American Republics, and in taking it up in their name, General Rosas is entitled and bound to avail himself of all the means, not only on the principle of reciprocity and just reprisals, but to ensure the definitive triumph of the general cause. If the Throne and monarchical institutions are sacrificed, the responsibility must rest with those who provoked the quarrel reckoning on the countenance and support of European allies and mercenaries.

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Descends from bleeding Sire to Son;
Though often lost is ever won."

The slave population of Brazil also implores a protecting hand; and the blessings of a grateful world will be showered on the head of him who aids in striking off their galling fetters. Add to these the other available resources of the two Republics, and Imperial Statesman may calculate the depth of the abyss into which they would plunge their unfortunate country.

After all her rhodomontade, poor Brazil is destined to be the laughing-stock of the world. The reconquest of the "Cisplatine" is a chimera; the opening of the Parana, something worse, after its solemn recognition as an "inland navigation of the Confederation," by Great Britain, and we dare say on this, by the French Republic also.

Meanwhile we should like to have a peep at the accounts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. We guess that the debits of the war and Marine Departments are already *pretty* heavy. We cannot however pretend to give even an approximate estimate of their respective amounts, but we begin to know with some accuracy, that under the head of "Incidental Expenses", or "Secret Service Money", there are now entries to the tune of 450,000 patacons for the instruive Government of Montevideo, including 180,000 to Senhor Thomaz Obes, for the Oriental enlistment project; and that the actual expense of the army in Rio Grande alone, amounts to not less than 35,000 patacons per day! Reasoning from the known to the unknown, a general expenditure at this ratio would beggar California; and we venture to say that a few months more of such *unprofitable investments* will not only "cool the courage" of the rampant Imperialists, but probably send the monarchy itself to Bagdad—

"POLICY OF OSTENTATION.

Such is the predominant policy.

Look to the North of Brazil and what do you see? ——— of golden harvests ——— ——— disposing of the life and honor of the citizens, recruiting, prosecuting, imprisoning, when in a transport of fury they do not kick them, insult their families, and outrage the dearest rights of man.

Look to the South of the Empire. Do you not see there, in the inhospitable region of Rio Grande, an army of ——— ——— where ostentation ——— whilst all our commercial industry is in the hand of the usurious foreigner, and the Brazilian has not wherewith to purchase their daily bread for his family. ——— Destitute of resources the traitors are recruiting them in hundreds to engross the army of ostentation ——— An army in perfect inaction, supported by the money and the blood of the Northern Provinces ——— whose progressive affection Rosas may any day promote and expect, and for which all those are ready who have their fortune to make by war.

And this ostentation still farther bewilders and fan's-ates their reason. Behold what passes yonder on those seas; still more ostentation. Vessels of war, ill-manned, ill-equipped, ill-commanded, that set out, nearly conveying official correspondence!—

There you have the ostentation! This is the policy that sacrifices the industrial interests of the Country, to the preservation in power of half a dozen soul-less Oligarchists. ——— The policy pursued, thirsting for the blood of the nation, merely to gratify the ignoble appetitions of a few recreants, or foreigners interested in the misfortunes of the Country.

Behold here the cruel policy of the present times.

"O Seculo."

"THE SPECTRE.

Do you not see that hideous and abhorred spectre, that turns over the leaves of a book, from which it tears and then tears out certain leaves; that it audaciously tears up, and at last, with a fiendish smile, throws down at his sacrilegious feet the very book which he has just treated with such contempt!

Well, that is our constitution.

And what shall we do now?

What shall we do!

We will knock down that spectre ——— snatching from his violent and sacrilegious hands, that book in which our rights are consigned. We will water the tree of liberty with the blood of tyrants, that we may see it germinate anew, and send forth those leafy and consolatory branches on which depend our wealth, our honor, our destiny and our existence ———

Brothren, like brave and gallant men, let us destroy the hydra of despotism, let us cast it to the ground, bathed in its own pestilential blood, and our country will be free.

BRAZILIANS! let us save BRAZIL!

("O Abatirá.")

"BRAZIL BELONGS TO THE PORTUGUESE.

We said in a former article that the Government of Brazil is purely Portuguese. Now we now add, that it is so much Portuguese, that not only are the first offices of the state not confided to Brazilians, but not even commands in the vessels of the squadron, or situations in that department or in the army; that the vacancies left by the Emperor on granting a corps of Portuguese, under the title of Archduke.

From the late we now subjoin Spain and the world at large may see, that whilst there is a Marine Academy in the Empire, the principal situations in the fleet and commands in the navy are given to the Portuguese, the greater part of them being so situated that they have not been form of Government, and the admitted necessity of fortifying, animating and giving direction to the ideas of liberty, to the democratic ideas that allay nearly all our fellow-countrymen cherish in their hearts, have hurried us into the midst of the changes of journalism, in which we must henceforth contend.

We therefore invoke the patriotism of all the Brazilians, and call to the bosom of democratic belief, the citizens of all parties, that we may triumph over the corruptors that degrades, over the despotism and the complete ruin that threatens us. "O Apostolo"——

THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE PRESS.

The Government continues proclaiming the urgent necessity of putting down the liberal press: the Government is right; the Ministers think that they are working *hard*, in the opinion of the public. Their discredit has reached its utmost limit; they therefore will see if they can gag the liberal press, that daily denounces their enormous crimes, and distorts their proceedings. The longer time in the executive posts they occupy. This is the only means, they say, for saving themselves and the monarchy.

But if the Government were not so *ferocious and violent* towards the Brazilians, and so *cowardly* towards *foreigners*; if the Ministers knew how to respect the constitution and the laws of the State, they would certainly not require *to belabour* the freedom of the press, and on the other hand be more wary in its account in displaying their good deeds, and confounding the falsehood and calumny of their detractors.

But the Ministers live prostrate at the feet of Mr. Hudson, and do not care for the public: should they hear their despotism and therefore are right in silencing the press. Whether or not they may attain it, however, is what we cannot affirm.

At all events the liberty of the Brazilian people must not perish; *if constitutional resources fail, others and perhaps more efficacious ones must be resorted to*".

"O Correio Nacional."

"PORTUGUESE MONOPOLY.

That the Sacramena faction that now governs the country protects the Portuguese monopoly to the majority of commerce, is a thing proven by the invincible eloquence of facts. Here in this very city, we have seen, and the public has seen, the avidity and cupidity manifested by the Portuguese have opened houses of business, with ostentatiously avowed purpose of monopolizing commerce, saying that in the natives, as also the open protection extended to them by the Sacramena faction, plainly evinced the monopoly of commerce in favor of the Brazil-ians.

But have you ever seen, inquired the sensible Brazil, who ought to worship us, for thus decidedly allowing ourselves to be plundered of our riches, have you ever seen the Ocean chain, smooth and almost motionless, suddenly raise up its furious waves, and engulf vast portions of the land? Well, this people that suffers pauperism, and sees you in usurped possession of their commerce, is like the ocean, that will one day become powerful and terrible, and the haughty shall be humbled; the poor shall possess property, for he shall be as ready to work, as he is now to stand idle, waiting for the Divine justice is ever all. ——— Argus Cachoeirense."

SACRAMENA ADMINISTRATION.

"The more the Sacramena Ministry and its agents have been surrendering the constitutional monarchy, proceeding with gigantic strides, as it has proceeded in the practice of tyranny, of cruelty and fraud, the more do the people show that in this system of terror, the monarchy can be found for their ruin, and proceed likewise with gigantic strides towards the Republic, persuaded that in it they will find their felicity. It cannot be otherwise; this is natural.

Those men usurped power by violence, and by the constant practice of treason have maintained themselves in their posts. It could not be otherwise; this also is very natural.

Even this was not sufficient, they ordered General Rosas to be murdered; they feign a war imminent; they hasten an enlistment and redouble all its horrors; they send to him foreigners; they wish a great army, not to contest the forces of the President of the Southern Republic, an object so different; the army is for the purpose of being some day transported in the steamers, to massacre and depopulate the provinces of the Empire! ———

But the day will come, and ere long, when a people will cast their fronts, all their tyranny, and all their assassinations, the soldiers will say, we are the children of the people, let us vindicate their rights, which are our own real rights. ——— And will the despots escape with impunity?—God grant it may be so—

("O Argos Fabiense.")

The present has been a week of bustle and activity in our port. Besides a larger number than usual of foreign arrivals, we have had several Montevid-an Packets, and on Thursday Her Majesty's steamer Rifleman, from Rio Janeiro on the 31st April; having stopped some days at Rio Grande, and also touched at Montevideo. As the appearance of war steamers is understood to indicate some political or diplomatic movements, the presence of the "Rifleman" created considerable excitement in the lieges, which was doomed to disappointment, as we had later intelligence from Rio Janeiro than any that she brought, by five or six days.

Commodore Grenfell has at last arrived in the waters of the Plate, with his flag-ship the "Constitucion," the "Union," and the steamers "Affirmative" and Recife;" which, with the five others previously on the station, gives the gallant Commodore nine in all, the available number of the Muses. After leaving the Port of Rio, the squadron was boisterously for three days, during which some mishap befell the "Dona Januaria," that caused her to be sent back into port, accompanied by the "Calliope." This unmoored anchor accident gives a colouring to the insinuation of our friend "O Seculo," as to the equipment, &c. of the Imperial squadron.

Among the passengers of the "W. A. Pease," American steamer that arrived yesterday, was Señor Iturriaga, under Secretary of His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, President of the Oriental Republic. As to the nature and object of his mission nothing has transpired.

We have regular files of the "Comercio del Plata" to the 8th. As regards foreign news we can expect nothing additional by those of the Steam Packet, and with respect to local matters, in and around Montevideo, we can place no reliance on the facts or opinions of the "Comercio," whose mystifications are too silly and glaring to be noticed.

We see by the "Diario de la Tarde" of the 8th inst. that the famous revolutionary Chieftain of Pernambuco, Pedro Ivo, alluded to in our article on Brazil, has made his escape from the Fortress in which he was confined, taking with him seven other companions in the adventure. The Authorities had ordered a vigorous pursuit of the fugitives; but without avail up to our latest dates.

Miscellaneous.

A RAT STORY.—We will vouch for the following affair as literally true, though it has never appeared in print. We know the parties concerned, who reside in Boston, where the incident took place.

A maiden lady (not over young,) was startled one day by the sight of a *rat* in the cupboard. Of course she made no little ado, and uttered a scream such as the ladies know how to give.—His excellency the rat not liking the hubbub, bestirred himself also; and in his sprightly activity, quickly disappeared. What was the terror of Miss Mary, to think that, from the chair before her, where she last saw him, he had rushed under her apron, and was actually about her person. On horrors! she would have fainted, had she dared. But she could only grasp hold of the monster through her ramont, holding him with a frantic grip, and crying lustily for aid. Betty, the maid, flew in, to ascertain the incident, but she could render no aid to her terrified mistress. There being no other person at home, she ran to the neighbors, who soon came pouring in and found Aunt Mary nearly dead with fear, still holding on through her apron, as with a death grasp, to the round, plump form of the fearful intruder. Every effort was then made to dislodge and dispatch his ratship; a gentleman stood ready, c ub in hand, to give him the deadly blow when he should fall; the spectators with eyes wide stretched, were seated on the chairs; and at length, the signal being given to "let him drop,"—lo! and behold! the monster rat turned out to be nothing but Aunt Mary's *pocket!* which, being stuffed out with an old handkerchief, hung innocently at her side, unconscious of the terrors it had caused!

MORAL.

"Beware of deep waters, the darkest day,
Live till to-morrow, will have passed away.
(Boston Journal.)

EXCHANGE—MAY 9.

Spanish Doblons and Patacons	18
Patriot Doubloons	1 93
Spanish ounces	1 93
Bills on England, per doubloon	4 28
currency	p. del. 3 1-16d.
Do. Montevideo, specie, per doubloon	4 75
France, per doubloon	89 a 90 f. p. oz.
United States, per doubloon	4 75
Rio Janeiro	p. c. premium
The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 28th	1
The lowest do. do.	1
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 28th	1
The lowest 26th	1
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 3 a 3-16 d. currency	
The lowest, 7 1-8 per ounce.	1 18
Premuis for shipping specie, p. c.	1

EXPORTS—MAY 9.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			41
Dry Mandioca, in bags, without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesuls of 35 lbs.		58 a	60
Do. do. do. in bulls		58 a	60
Do. do. do. canga, 3 bulls, 25, 26 arrobas		56 a	58
Hides, for Spain, 40 a 42 lbs. "		38 a	40
Do. do. do.		45 a	46
Do. of all stake		45 a	46
Do. of cow hides, very short, 17 lbs.		36 a	37
Do. calf skins, say 30 a 35 lbs.		50 a	60
Do hides, salted, 60 a 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.		44 a	47
Cow do. do. 50 a 60 " do.		43 a	44
Horse do. dry, each		12 a	13
Do. do. salted, each		10 a	11
Nonato, dry, 2 dol. duty, each, pesuls 25 lbs.		54 a	55
Rhino, salted			
Sheeps, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.		43 a	42
Nutria, [illegible] per lb.		8 a	8
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs.		23 a	28
Do. washed "		38 a	40
Mestizo, dirty, "		38 a	43
Do. washed "		43 a	45
Fine, dirty "		40 a	50
Do. washed "		50 a	60
Cordova, baled	silver	28 ch.	
Horse hair, dirty 45			
" Short, arroba		38 a	40
" mixed "		43 a	42
" long "		45 a	110
Goat skins, salted, each		26 a	31
Do. do. clean "		43 a	50

Tallow, mutton, dull, fire		
" with grease, scrota	23	a 24
" pure caseipe	28	a 30
Hide cuttings, purins, dull, 4 @ 5 qrs. baled	3	a 3½
Horns, dull, 4 @ 5 cs. all	9.50	a 11.00
Inferior do.	6.00	a 8.00
Do. Cow	9.50	a 2.00
Ostrich feathers, dull, 4 @ 5		
Long black, B	5	a 6
Do. short white	2	a 3
Do. loose	1	a 2½
Jerked beef, duty 4 @ 5 qrs.	7	a 8
Bones, shin & marrow 4 @ 5 pipes	7.0	a 8.0
Mare's gamon	17	a 18
Goat skins, per dozen	25	a 27

Saladeros continue with a very limited supply of cattle, and little expectation of doing much for the present. Supplies from the Pampas continue scanty, and are not likely to improve at this season of the year

Hides for the Spanish and American markets are very scarce and have advanced a shade.

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. C. E. D. Otis, of a Son.

MARRIED.

On the 29th ult., by the Rev. D. D. Lore, Mr. Matthew Scrow to Miss Margaret Baird, both natives of Scotland.

DIED.

On the 3d inst., after a short illness, Andrew McGaul, aged 18 years, native of Kirkowen, Wigtownshire, Scotland, highly respected and deeply regretted by all who knew him.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, May 3, Wind N.N.E., British barque Ia, 294 tons, George Tullis, from Liverpool 12 February, to Edward Lumb & Co., with 52 tons coal, 45 do. flag stones, 38 do. iron, 143 crates and 60 half crates earthenware, 20 hogsheads hardware, 121 stoves, 3 bundles iron, 30 jars oil, 20 casks and 30 jars drugs, 62 spits, 24 boxes metal, 55 boxes, 60 hogsheads and 9 barrels merchandize.

British schooner Sarah Ann, 108 tons, Bernard Sherris, from Liverpool 15th February, to Nicholson, Green & Co., with 407 stoves, 15 tons flag stones, 32 do. iron, 295 kegs nails, 108 casks and 22 kegs white lead, 20 box soldiery, 9 do. drugs, 2 do. linens, 4 crates earthenware, 150 hams, 1 bale cottons, 90 bales, 106 boxes, 33 packages and 55 casks merchandize.

British brigantine Agnes, 130 tons, William Moore, from Liverpool 23 January, to John Galt. Smith & Co., with 18 tons coal, 520 bundles iron, 35 hogsheads and 30 boxes hardware, 20 crates earthenware, 100 bundles spades, 12 anvils, 155 bales, 177 boxes and 9 kegs merchandize.

British brig Relator, 164 tons, Harris, from Liverpool 22 February, to John Galt Smith & Co., with 20 tons coal, 289 flag stones, 27 tons do., 620 bars iron, 12 pairs of bellows, 1300 iron pots, 300 boxes 100 iron wheels, 8 kegs powder, 125 kegs nails, 280 stoves, 31 crates earthenware, 12 hogsheads hardware, 2 boxes wearing apparel, 192 boxes, 93 packages and 14 hogsheads hardware.

Brazilian brigantine of war Eolo, Lieut. Alvin, from Montevideo 1st inst.

Brazilian brig Maria Rosa, 125 tons, Francisco Costa Carvalho, from Parnagua 13 April, to José Marquez Sousa.

Sardinian brig Cesare, 130 tons, Agustin Dallorso, from Santos 24, St. Catherine's 12th April, to Carlos Valle.

Sailed, American brig Tuscany, 257 tons, Thomas Mayo, for New York, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with 3995 hides and 52 serrons wool; 11 do. goat skins, 255 dry ox & cow hides, 814 salted horse do. 49,514 horns.

Danish brig Cito, 171 tons, H. Eckell, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by Charles R. Horne.

Holstein barque Johannes 356 tons, Heldt, for Baltimore, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 14,591 dry ox & cow hides, 2285 salted do. do., 8900 horns, 6523 dry horse hides, 27 horse tea.

Portuguese schooner Veloz, 144 tons, Domingo da Costa Lage, for Brazil, despatched by Feix Basarova, with 1600 quintals jerked beef, 38 dry ox & cow hides

Arrived, May 4, Wind N.N.E., Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, Juan Bautista Schiaffino, from Montevideo 3d inst., in ballast.

Passengers 52.

Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Morcio, from Montevideo 3d inst., in ballast. 200 doubloons.

Brazilian brigantine Invensivel, 159 tons, A. Albino, from Rio Janeiro 9th April, to Antonio Fernandez Ramos.

Brazilian brig Venus, 155 tons, Juan Antonio Rodriguez, from Santos 14th April, to Antonio Fernandez Ramos.

National brigantine General Rosas, 124 tons, John Kount, from Patagonia 21st April, to Samuel B. Hale & Co., with a cargo of produce.

Sailed, British barque Baronet, 297 tons, William Wylie, for Liverpool, despatched by James Carthy, with 1,140 salted ox and cow hides, 3912 dry do. do., 98,000 bones, 2874 pipes tallow.

British brigantine John Romilly, 163 tons, Richard Kendall, for Lisbon, despatched by John Best & Brothers, with 4256 salted ox and cow hides, 1618 jars preserved meat, 22,000 bones, 1914 pipes tallow, 4 bales hair, 1 box chinchilla skins.

Arrived, May 5, Wind N., British brig Peggy, 148 tons, James Smith, from Cadiz 24 March, to Charles R. Horne, with 554 lasts salt, 100 barrels vinegar, 1 ox. 500 jars oil, 200 kegs olives, 5 bags cummin seed, 4 box guitars, 3 do. cards, 50 bales paper, 6 boxes merchandize, 2 rolls matting.

Passengers 25.

British barque Ipswich, 235 tons, John Gillie, from Cadiz 12th May, to Edward Lumb & Co., with 160 lasts salt.

Spanish barque Safrida, 234 tons, Pablo Font, from Barcelona 19th February, to E. Ochoa & Co., with 222 pipes red wine, 30 jars sweet do., 10 quarter casks vinegar, 6 pipes and 8 half pipes brandy, 20 barrels red pepper, 30 boxes soap, 400 jars oil, 40 bags shot, 100 bars lead, 40 bales nuts, 15 bags almonds, 10 do. liquorice, 10 bales white & 18 do. brown paper, 20 tins cod fish, 4 do. chocolate, 30 doubloons.

British schooner Caroline, 159 tons, E. D. Clark, from Liverpool 13th, Kingston 19th February, to Parlane, Macalister & Co., with 30 tons flagstones, 36 do. iron, 14½ do. coal, 40 kegs powder, 220 grind stones, 125 baskets wire, 4 bales do., 3 boxes shoes, 168 bales, 200 boxes, 27 casks, 2 baskets and 125 packages hardware, 139 packages, 43 casks and 1 bag hardware.

National schooner Esperanza, from Rio Janeiro 6th April, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co.

Sailed, British brig Spartan, 191 tons, A. Spittal, for Falmouth, despatched by De Lisle, Brothers, with 3409 salted ox and cow hides, 33¾ pipes tallow, 21,000 bones, 5000 horns.

During the night, Brazilian Corvette Esterpe, Lieut. Hifonsin, for Montevideo.

Arrived, May 6, Wind N., British schooner Chandos, 126 tons, John Francis, from Pernambuco 35 days, to Freyer Brothers.

Sailed, Sardinian schooner Nueva Carmen, 121 tons, Domingo Macrio, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, May 7, Wind N., Prussian barque Leopold, 337 tons, J. C. Holst, from Cadiz 31 March to De Lisle Brothers, with 1765 lasts salt.

Bremen brig Louise, 275 tons, John D Platte, from Bremen 25th February, left of May 28th March, to Visser, Doetjen & Hughes, with 51 moyos and 15 aiqueires salt.

Brazilian brigantine Caboela, 122 tons, Custodio José Silva, from Parnagua 16 days, to Anton o Marquez Mendez.

Dutch galliot Piata, 175 tons, J. H. Henning, from Antwerp 75 days, to Bunge, Bornefield & Co.

Sailed, Brazilian brig California, 194 tons, Juan Mauricio Oliveira, junr., for Parnagua, despatched by José Marquez Sousa, with 220 quintals jerked beef, 20 fanegas coffee.

American barque Edward Koppisch, 249 tons, Edwin Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 8180 dry ox & cow hides, 1415 salted do. do. 29 bales wool, 20 do. sheep skins.

British brig Eliza, 258 tons, James Wylie, for Liverpool, despatched by Bayley Brothers, with 7,777 salted ox and cow hides, 1001 dry do. do. 201 pipes tallow, 27,000 bones, 7 bales hair.

Arrived, May 8, Wind N., H. B. M's. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dudley, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult., Rio Grande 2d, Montevideo 7th inst.

Danish brig Dorothea, 250 tons, H. N. Dieswitz, from New York 20th February, to Freyer Brothers, with 100 dozens brooms, 50 dozens bucket; 3 casks and 14 boxes tobacco, 40 bales and 10 boxes ticking, 500 boxes fire crackers, 6 boxes, 13 kegs and 6 bags specie, 200 bags flour, 8798 barrels and 100 casks rice, 57 boxes, 54 casks and 200 barrels sugar, 100 boxes cider, 8 packages furniture, 1 box provisions, 2 do. cigars, 9 do. fruit.

American brig Station, 200 tons, Lefavour, from Wilmington 26th February, to O. J. Hayes & Co., with 68 boxes fish, 271 do. herrings, 95 packages and 30 barrels do. fish, 1000 barrels varnish, 223 do. flour, 25 boxes cheese, 5 boxes hams, 30 bags coffee, 99 pigs lead, 30 rolls cordage, 40 kegs nails, 71 boxes tobacco, 64 do. candles, 74 barrels pork, 100 do. shoes, 12 dozens buckets, 12 nests tubs, 3 boats, 50 dozens brooms, 28 barrels sugar, 19 barrels molasses, 46,104 feet pine lumber, 115 barrels pitch and tar, 60 spars, 110 tons turpentine, 19,400 shingles.

American barque Oceanus, 242 tons, J. J. Bowers, from Baston 20th February, to O. J. Hayes & Co., with 1000 bundles hoops, 30 bags cheese, 36 boxes chairs, 60 barrels cement, 460 boxes fire crackers, 7 do. ticking, 700 barrels flour, 10 half barrels and 20 kegs fish, 90,123 feet lumber, 2 boxes merchandise, 4 boxes, 2 wheels and 2 pieces for carriages, 239 boards and planks mahogany, 125 pieces matting, 100 kegs nails, 80 bundles shingles, 40 barrels turpentine, 30 boxes tacks, 8 boxes oysters, 30 do. soap, 90 tons stone, 200 chests and 60 half do. tea.

Sailed, Norwegian barque Balder, 220 tons, C. Andersen, for Falmouth, despatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with 3,274 salted ox and cow hides, 12,506 dry do. do., 5000 horns.

French barque Paul Bernard, 173 tons, Louis E. Drouaud, for Antwerp, despatched by John Higginbotham, with 4950 salted ox and cow hides, 6385 dry do. do., 7000 horns.

Belgian brig Infatigable, 242 tons, A. Cordier, for Antwerp, despatched by A. Van Praet, with 12239 dry ox and cow hides, 2292 salted do. do., 8 bales wool, 4 do. hair, 28 barrels tallow.

Arrived, May 9, Wind N., American steamer W. J. Pease, 317 tons, Captain Coghlan, from Montevideo 8th inst. Passengers, from Buceo, Don José Agustin Iturriaga and servant, and 23 others, from Montevideo.

Sailed, British barque Ipswich, for the Salado, to discharge salt and take in produce for England.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels :—

"Napoleon"—155 pipes, 55 half pipes and 20 quarter casks red wine, 30 quarter casks white do., 60 do. oil, 25 barrels red pepper, 50 boxes soap, 220 do. raisins, 5 bales cottons.

"Amazonas"—1232 barrels sugar, 9 boxes and 6 kegs preserves, 6 earthen jars.

Vessels Spoken.

By the British barque Io, arrived here on the 3d inst., from Liverpool.

Feb. 28, in lat 45° 48' N., long. 11° 40' W., barque Charles Kerr, from Maulmain bound for Falmouth, 99 days from St. Helena, very leaky and short of provisions—supplied her.

Mar. 13, in lat. 3° 21' N., long. 21° 20' W. ship Ann, of London, from Calcutta bound for London, 28 days from the Cape of Good Hope.

Mar. 24, in lat 3° 0' S., long. 21° 20' W., exchanged signals with barque Andrew Colville, from Swansea for Colquimbo, out 34 days.

Apr. 4, in lat. 10° 50' S., long. 29° 40' W., spoke barque Ceylon, from Liverpool bound for Sidney, out 47 days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Whereas Mr Willian Barrass, Master of the British Brig John Robinson requires the sum of Two hundred Pounds Sterling, more or less, in order to defray the expenses of this ship at this Port

Notice is hereby given that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday next the 12th Instant at 10 A. M. for the advance of that money on a Bill upon the owners with the collateral security of a Bottomry Bond on the Ship and her homeward Freight.

British Consulate,
Buenos Ayres, 8th April, 1851.
MARTIN T. HOOD.
H. B. Ms. Consul.

Fashionable Bonnets.

Just received at the shop with two doors No. 33, Calle de la Victoria, an assortment of Ladies Velvet Bonnets of all classes for the season, and boys and girls bonnets of all descriptions. Also flowers and feathers in great variety, all at moderate prices. m.—10. 3p.

Copy.
Buenos Ayres May 3d, 1851.

Sir,
In acting as I have done towards you, in the case of refusing to receive on board of the Brig "John Robinson" under my command, cargo which you had engaged for her by my authority, I confess that I acted wrongfully, being an entire stranger here, and having fallen into the hands of evil advisers—and as your reputation may have suffered in consequence thereof, I consider it my duty, previously to my leaving this port, to make amends for ipsuring you that my conduct arose from bad advice, and in no manner from any intention, on my part, to injure you—but as this may not be known to be the case I hereby authorize you to make it public, and remain

with due respect
your obedient servant
To William Barrass.
Charles R. Horne, Esq.
Licensed Ship Broker.
Buenos Ayres.

Furnished rooms and Board —No. 6 Calle Piedad—

Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 calle Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.
May 10. 6p.

REMOVAL.

John McKiernan having moved his residence from No. 50 Calle Mexico, takes the present opportunity of advising his Friends and the Public in general that his present residence is at No. 13 Plaza Mayo, where he proposes to continue his former line of Business as House Carpenter and Cabinet maker in all its Branches, and hopes by a strict and punctual attention to all orders confided to him to merit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand a quantity of Doors, Windows, and frames to correspond, which he offers for sale, made of good substantial materials, of pine and hard wood.
m.—10. 4c.

A person of experience possessing the English and Spanish languages, is desirous of a situation in a commercial house; has a general knowledge of business, especially in the country produce, and can be well recommended. For further information please apply to Messrs. Becher Preuss & Co. Calle Sta. Rosa No. 173.
m.—10. 2p.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Antwerp. The clipper built, coppered and copperfastened A. 1. Bremen brig "LOUISE," of about 200 tons, Capt. Plate. This vessel having part of her cargo engaged, will meet quick despatch, and can take on freight dry hides and bales. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Doetjen & Hughes.

For Boston. Passengers only. The A 1. American barque Henry Shelton, 286 tons, C. B. Long, Commander will have quick despatch, and has excellent room for passengers m.29.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Havre. The fine A. 1. American barque Solomon Piper, A. I. 196 tons, Lebbeus Curtis, capt., has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and is already loading. She is expected to have very quick despatch. She can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably n. 5.

For Boston. The superior A 1. American brig Cornelius, 265 tons, Capt. Edward Hutch, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. For accommodation for passengers she very superior.m.29.
Consignees Messrs. Sam B. Hale & Co.

For New York. Bremen barque Sophia, A 1. 220 tons Register, capt. J. Kuhlke, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 200 bales, on freight; her accommodations for passengers are very superior. m.5—
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For New York. Sardinian brig Telegrafo, 153 tons, only requires from 50 to 100 bales or its equivalent on freight. Early application is required. m—3.
Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. A 1. Sardinian polacre Nativita di Maria, 263 tons, B. Tiscornia Master, is chartered to sail in a limited time, and can accomodate a few passengers with comfort. m.29
Consignees Messrs. Piaggio Pietranera & Co

For London. The A. 1. Argentine brigantine Gesina, 179 tons Register, M. Moller, Master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight has accommodations for passengers are excellent. 9m2
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth, and the Continent. Passengers only. The fast sailing A.1. Sidedraging schooner brig CRITON, 165 tons, Capt. Raahje. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. n.26.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Doetjen & Hughes.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only The A. 1. British brig Helen, 191 tons, N. le Breton, commander, has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. m.29
Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers only. The new fast sailing coppered and copperfastened Sardinian brig Carlipedio, 234 tons register, Capt. Antonio Raffo. This fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. n.12
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Hamburg. The clipper built A. 1. Danish brig "Ida & Emma," 155 tons, Capt. Erich Beck; this vessel has only room for 2000 of hides or equivalent in bales, and will have quick despatch.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Has two thirds of her cargo engaged the A.1. Sardinian polacre Arturo, 174 tons, capt. Pedro Rosano, can admit the equivalent of 150 bales or its equivalent. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.
Consignee Jacinto Caprile, Esq. m.29.

For Rio de Janeiro. Passengers and cargo. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Maria, 199 tons, Juan Gianelli, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can only admit the equivalent of 700 to 800 quintals of beef. She has superior accommodations for passengers. m.26.
Consignees Messrs. Elia Ramos & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The fine Sardinian brig Adalaverton, 153 tons a.26 Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Freight or Charter. The A. 1. superior Sardinian brig Antonietta, 140 tons. a.26.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.
For particulars relative to the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. Dutch brig "Thetis," 300 tons Register, A. I. at Lloyd's, H. Meppelder Master—quite a new vessel, and very fast sailer, can take on freight a few Salted hides and bales, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. m.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Becher Preuss & Co.

For Antwerp. The very splendid new, and very fast sailing A. 1 Swedish brig Hilda 205 tons register, Hammenberg, master, will have very quick despatch, and can still take on freight about 2000 dry hides, or equivalent in bales. She has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Doetjen & Co. m.—10.

For Hamburg. The superior very fast sailing, first class Danish brig "Ida and Emma," 155 tons register, Capt. Erich Beck has all her cargo engaged, and will be despatched in a few days, she has excellent accommodations for passengers. m.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebo's—*Passage seulement.* Le très-beau et bien connu de voiller trois mats (Barque) français "Anna," de 240 tonneaux, commande par monsieur le capitaine Edmond, partira lors le 20 du courant Mai pourra encore prendre quelques passagers, ses logements sont de premier ordre. m.—10. Ses consignataires MM. E. Ochoa et Cie.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers Only. The superior fast sailing Brazilian brig Atala, 182 tons, Capt. Pereira, master, will be despatched within a few days, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. Carreras & Co.

For Pernambuco The very fast sailing, first class British brig "PEGGY," 145 tons, register, Peter Cowie, Master, will be despatched in a few days, and can accommodate passengers most comfortably. m.—10.

For Freight or Charter. The well known, very fast sailing, first class Danish brig "Condor," 160 tons register, E. Frellsen master, is now ready for cargo, and is a most eligible vessel. m.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Burge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The very superior, and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British built schooner "Surgeon," 140 tons register, R. Shorts, master, will soon be ready for cargo, and presents to shippers a first rate conveyance. m.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Freight or Charter. The very fine fast sailing, A. 1. British built schooner "Caroline," 159 tons per register, Capt. E. Clarke, is a small carrier, and in every respect a superior vessel, will shortly be ready to receive cargo on board. m.—10.
Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Falmouth. Passage only. The very fast sailing A. 1. British built brigantine "Merchant" 184 tons, Lake, Master—is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations for Passengers are excellent.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.
a—19

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau, neuf, et de première classe, doublé et chevillé en cuivre trois mats (Barque) français "le Chasseur," de 198 tonneaux, capitaine Laurent N. French, gardie, sera très promptement expédié et peut encore prendre a fret une partie de son chargement—comme aussi des passagers, ses logements très commodement logés.
Son consignataire M. N. Peuchagarie.
a—19

For Marseilles and Cette. French brig "Encornet," 149 tons, Arnaud commander, has all her cargo contracted for and only room for passengers for whom her accomodations are excellent. Inquire of these consignees J. B. Viguel Esq. a—26.

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles, 275 tons, J. Dunnills, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going on board; she has only room for passengers. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London. Swedish brig Princesse Louise, 311 tons register, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight. a.26.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Emma," 120 tons, A. 1 at Lloyd's, Way, master, has room for salted hides and light freight. m.3
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Sappho," 137 tons, A 1. Easton, master, has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight. m.10.
Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool. British ship Parsguny, 319 tons, G. Pringle, master, will sail in a few days and has splendid accommodations for passengers. m.10.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool, British brig Andes, 213 tons, Weary, commander, has only room for salted hides and light freight. m.15.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Rirk," 227 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Wyman, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take a few pipes of tallow, salted hides and light freight. m.15.
Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner "Invoice," 159 tons, S. H. Hocker, commander, will sail the end of this month, and has only room for passengers m.—3.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Cork or Falmouth. Bremen barque "Dismant," 230 tons, F. Payaken, commander, is chartered for the above destination, and has only room for passengers. m.10
Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig ROSE, A. Munck, master, will have quick despatch, being a clipper vessel. She has only room for passengers m.3.
Consignees Messrs. Treunsein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Ipswich," 235 tons, J. Gallie, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations are most superior and the Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers. m.10 Consignees E. Lumb & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, has a large part of her cargo engaged, and can take about 4000 dry hides. m.26
Consignees Messrs. Treunsein & Co.

For Antwerp, French barque CHARLES, 224 tons, Rousseau, commander, has the large part of her cargo engaged, and can still take from three to four thousand dry hides. m.3.
Consignees M. Lopez, & Co.

For Havre. Brazilian brig Falcao, 189 tons, Falcao, master, will sail about the 25th of the month, and has only room for passengers. m.3.
Consignees Messrs. J. C. Thompson & Co.

For New York. The first class Sardinian barque "Elena," 362 tons, Canessa, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides or light goods. a.26.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque Crusader, 311 tons register, H. Guy, master, a very fast sailing vessel and most desirable conveyance for shippers. a.12.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For freight or Charter. British brig Gauntlet, A. 1. at Lloyd's, 206 tons, register, Presley, master, is a regular trader and well known for good delivery of her cargo and fast sailer. a.26. Consignees Messrs Rennie, Tweedie & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque Orion, 332 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's H. Houston, master, is well known in the trade and a very fast vessel. m.3.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Freight or Charter. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1. Zell, master, is a fast sailer, and desirable vessel for shippers. m.3. Consignees Messrs. Diego Calvo & Sons.

For Freight or Charter. British barque IO, 254 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, A. Tiffin, master, is a fast sailing vessel and small carrier. m.10
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

For freight or Charter. British brigantine AGNES, 130 tons, A. 1., J. Moore, master, is well known in the trade, and a desirable little vessel. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Freight or Charter. Prussian barque LEOPOLD, A. 1., 310 tons, J. C Holtz, master, a regular trader, and well known as fast sailer, and for the good delivery of her cargo. m.10 Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are a every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

For Sale, a small collection of choice plants; may be seen any afternoon during the week by applying at the schoolroom behind the English church between the hours of 3 and 5.
a. 19—3c.

NOTICE.

Mr. Powell having been requested by his evening pupils to alter the hours of study, he begs to inform them and the public that for the future the evening school will commence at half past six and terminate at half past eight o'clock.

N. B. The day school commences as usual at nine and terminates at two o'clock. m.—10. co.

James Mason, Brushmaker, begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public that he has opened the Shop No. 37, Calle Catedral, where he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. m.3—3p.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their names and the place from whence they come (in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c. o.

For Sale, Champaign, superior quality, Claret, Saint Croix du Mon: of 1815, Chateau la Rose, Cherry Cordials, German Ale and light Beer.
Apply at Calle Santa Rosa, No. 12
m.3—3c.

Just received per Sappho, and for sale at No. 17 Calle Defensa, a small assortment of ladies and Children's boots and shoes suited for the present season, London manufacture. m3.—3c.

Wanted to purchase, second hand, but in good order, Capt. Marryatt's Novels, a note addressed E. W., Calle Reconquista, No. 8, will be attended to. a. 26 —4c.

Archivo Americano. For sale, a complete file to this date, in three languages, published by Don Pedro Angelis. Apply at the Bookstore Calle La Merced, No 84. a.26—3p.

For Antwerp. Passengers only. The very fine and entirely new, fast sailing Neapolitan brig "ITALIA," will sail for the above destination positively on the 15th to 20th May. The beautiful and unrivalled desirable conveyance for those about proceeding to Europe, having first rate accommodations and passing every requisite for rendering a sea voyage agreeable. The very best treatment may be calculated on. Immediate application must be made to the Captain at the Fonda del Globo, or to her Consignee, Henry Solanet. m.3—4p.

A WALKING STICK of a thick sapling of an orange tree, with yellow bark, and having towards the lower end the remains of a covering of black paint, was taken from the room door of the advertiser, very early on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of this month. It is particularly regretted by the owner, being the gift of a friend in North America in the year 1821, and the companion of his voyages and travels for 30 years: a handsome reward will be given by him to any one who will deliver it at 251 Calle de Maypú.
Ap. 26—3c.

FOR SALE—Bottled Port and Sherry Wine—Preserved English Oysters—Champagne Wine of superior quality—Holland's Geneva—Smoked Herrings—Pale Sherry in Casks—Jams and Jellies—Prepared Mustard—Fine Salad Oil—Assorted Sauces—Sardines in Oil—Currie Powder—Tart Fruits—Currants—Table Salt—Capers—Fruits in Brandy—Cayenne Pepper—Pale Ale and London Stout —Anchovy and Bloater Pastes—Pale and Dark Brandy.
Apply to Bayley Brothers.
a.19—4c.

Mr. Geoghegan begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfasts and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at half-past 1 and another at half-pah 3 o'clock.
m. 10—c. o.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School and College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The Class will embrace the following courses of studies—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry [plane and spherical]
Grammar	
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Hydrostatics
Book-Keeping	Pneumatics
Euclid's Elements	Hydraulics
Mensuration	Optics
History	
Engineering	

House of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.
m.8—13c.

37½
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerreo Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—
ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37½.
a.26—co.

☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.
Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

FILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Burgos*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. 80c, 11, 67—12, 70; 14, 99; 15, 110; 16, 120; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 Burgos; 100 ft. French equal to 115 ft. Burgos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 112 ft. Burgos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When moving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 2nd inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Tons.	Date of sailing.
	NATIONAL.			
Dec. 9	Pol. Bella Union, Brunengo	Pedro Viale	121	Rio Jno.
Mar. 7	Pgse. Genoe, Molde	Casares & Sons	170	London.
	BRITISH.			
Feb. 7	Bk. Elsemere, Monlin	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
" 8	Sg. Helen, Le Brocq	Wm. Bell & Co	191	Falm'th.
" 9	Bk. Barosel, Wylie	James Curtis	317	England.
" 19	Hgn. J. hn Donnelly, Kendall	J. Best & Brothers	161	London
" 19	Sg. John Robinson, Barnes	J. Jackson	247	London
" 27	Sg. Spartan, Sayer	De Lisle Brothers	247	Falm'th.
Mar. 1	Bg. Elisa, Wylie	Bayley Brothers	193	Falm'th.
" 1	Sp. Paraguay, Pringle	Samuel Hesse	319	Lpool.
" 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	213	Lpool.
" 3	Bk. Queen of the Isles, Dunnills	De Lisle Brothers	275	Lpool.
" 24	Bg. Rob, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co	247	Lpool.
April 6	Bk. Alexander, Gray	E. Lumb & Co	311	"
" 7	Sch. Ismay	Ewing Brothers	109	"
" 7	Hgns. Hereford, Lake	Hughes Brothers	284	Plym'th.
" 12	Bk. Sophia, Hughes	J. C. Thompson & Co	327	Lpool.
" 13	Sch. Emma, Way	G. Bell & Co	120	Lpool.
" 23	Bg. Argonaut, Pengelly	Gowland & Co	196	"
" 24	Bk. Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	332	"
	AMERICAN.			
Feb. 7	Bg. Tuscany, Mayo	Casares & Sons	257	N. York.
Mar. 9	Bk. Henry Allerton, Long	A. Mancilla & Co	386	Boston.
" 18	Bg. Cronstadt, Hatch	A. Mancilla & Co	286	Boston.
" 24	Bk. Solomon Piper, Curtis	E. Sutton, jun	195	Boston.
" 29	Bk. Oliver J. Hall, Bowden	Duncan & Co	413	N. York.
" 29	Brtn. Nancy Pratt, Cross	S. B. Hale & Co	133	Boston.
April 7	Bk. Edward Kapisch, Upton	Gowland & Co	249	Salem.
	FRENCH.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co	224	Havre.
Mar. 1	Bk. Paul Bernaud, Bernaud	Terrasse	172	Antwerp
" 9	Sg. Arman, Garbe	E. Ocampo & Co	156	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Arthur, Bernard	Bernard & Co	203	Havre.
" 11	Pol. Sh. Clemence, Pencharrie	Pencharrie	198	Marseill.
" 11	Bg. Caroline, Bayle	Alcouffe & Vallet	238	Cette.
" 11	Bg. Eucenet, Arnaud	J. B. Vignal	149	Cette.
" 14	Bk. Anna, Fremont	E. Ocampo & Co	247	Havre.
	SPANISH.			
Mar. 19	Bg. Romantico, Pastor	Felix Buxareo	238	Havana.
" 23	Bk. Celestina, Senant	Llavallol & Co	274	Havana.
April 3	Bg. Pepe, Miranda	E. Ocampo & Co	265	Brasil.
" 7	Bg. Joaquin, Sust	E. Ocampo & Co	265	Brasil.
" 7	Pol. Merced, Macua	Llavallol & Co	314	Havana.
" 8	Pol. Mercedita, Urquiza	Rudolf Tyrell	184	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Julia Ernesta, Apostinario	M. S. de la Maza	120	Cuba.
" 17	Bgn. Napoleon, Bertran	E. Ocheo & Co	156	"
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 13	Pol. Cabello Marino, Aragno	B. Viale & Co	143	Genoa.
" 23	Pol. Ercole, Raggio	B. Viale & Co	173	Genoa.
Jan. 20	Pol. Gran, Mitchell	Sivori & Schiaffino	180	Genoa.
Mar. 3	Bg. Francisco, Capella	A. Mancilla & Co	267	Genoa.
" 2	Pol. Adele, Lavarello	José Aregno	216	Genoa.
" 5	Pol. Natividad Maria, Bocciardo	Pickard & Co	206	Genoa.
" 6	Pol. Arrogante, Ferrari	Jacinto Caprile	174	Brazil.
" 24	Pol. Campidoglio, Raffo	Jacinto Caprile	174	Brazil.
" 31	Pol. Maria, Regatto	Mc. Calvo & Sons	142	Rio Janeiro
April 2	Bk. Elena, Canessa	Elias Ramos & Co	362	Rio Jno.
" 11	Pol. Carolina, Simonis	Becher, Preuss & Co	87	N. York.
" 11	Pol. Adelaida, Simonis	José Aregno	206	"
" 11	Pol. Adelaida, Simonis	Mc. Calvo & Sons	142	N. York.
" 11	Pol. Telegrafo, Bacico	A. Mancilla & Co	230	"
" 11	Bg. Guiseppi, Canessa	Casares & Sons	216	"
" 19	Bg. Antonietta, Oppezo	D. Calvo & Sons	241	"
	BRAZILIAN			
Feb. 22	Bg. Falcao, Falcao	Thompson & Co	185	Havre.
Mar. 22	Sgr. Feix, Concepcion	A. M. Mendoza	98	Brazil.
April 6	Bg. Bahiana, Bahia	A. M. Mendoza	98	Brazil.
" 6	Bg. Oswaldo, Maya	A. M. Mendoza	247	"
" 6	Pol. Caridade, Simonis	José Aregno	206	"
" 11	Bg. Calderon, Silva	José M. Sosa	214	Parnag'a
" 12	Bg. Attila, Vicenti	Carneiro & Co	182	Brasil.
	OLDENBURG.			
April 10	Brgtn. Triton, Rahe	Visser, Doetjen	173	Falm'th.
	PRUSSIAN.			
April 27	Bk. Lion, Zell	A. Mancilla & Co	332	
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kulke	Casares & Sons	250	N. York
" 20	Bg. Diamant, Fayken	J. G. Smith & Co	230	Antwerp
	NORWEGIAN.			
Feb. 11	Bk. Balder, Anderson	Casares & Sons	275	Falm'th.
	DUTCH.			
April 11	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	Becher, Preuss & Co	231	London.
	DANISH.			
Mar. 21	Bg. Ida & Emma, Bork	Freyer Brothers	165	Hambg.
" 29	Bg. Cito, Eskeil	Treunsein & Co	169	Riedde.
" 30	Bg. Sarah & Anna, Hansen	Becher, Preuss & Co	223	
April 9	Bg. Gondir, Frellsen	Runge, Sorensen & Co	187	
" 20	Bg. Rosa, Nuncke	Treunsein & Co	135	Falm'th.
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammarberg	Treunsein & Co	196	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Semiramis, Sjoberg	Treunsein & Co	185	do
" 2	Pg. Prinsessan Lovise Kolmarin	De Lisle Brothers	265	London.
	PORTUGUESE.			
Mar. 21	Sch. Velez, Coelho	Felix Buxareo	144	Brazil.
April 27	Bk. Amazonas, Repetto	José C. Meyrelle	300	
	HANOVERIAN.			
April 17	Bg. Michael, Schau	Freyer Brothers	170	Brazil.
	BELGIAN.			
Feb. 16	Bg. Infatigable, Cordier	A. Van Prost	242	Antwerp
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Italia, Castellano	H. Solanet & Co	360	Antwerp
	HOLSTEIN.			
Feb. 22	Bk. Johannes, Heide	Gowland & Co	357	Baltimor
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plato, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co	318	
	HAMBURG.			
Jan. 30	Bg. Lowe, Prinz	Otto, Rosenthal	229	Antwerp
April 6	Sp. Franciscan, Dau	Freyer Brothers	261	
	TUSCAN.			
Feb. 9	Bgtn. Romolo, Desatorich	Fontanera, Faggio	121	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedibot.
Steamer Flambert, Com. Lamott Piquett.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Euterpe, Lieut. D'Hondein.

UNITED STATES—Corvette St. Louis, Com. Cock.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.